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by the first four years of this century are interesting. Leaving aside the official sections, we meet with three papers (lectures), all of which can be sincerely commended. The first one is of less direct interest on this side of the Atlantic than the others, treating, as it does, of Bosnian forests and Bosnian cultivated areas, but the style of writing of its author, Dr. Vogel of Stuttgart, is pleasing and, to a fair extent, plastic, and it conveys much interesting information on parts of Bosnia comparatively little known.

The second: Impressions of Travel from the Department of Ancachs in Peru, by Dr. Hugo Debach at Schaffhausen, is even more attractively written. The Department of Ancachs is famous for its mines, and its orography was hitherto only known through the work of Raimondi: "*El Departamento de Ancachs y sus Riquezas minerales*" (Lima, 1873), and especially by the map accompanying it. Dr. Debach well characterizes the two important mountain chains that traverse the greatest part of the Department from north to south (approximately), and parallel to each other, the *Cordillera negra*, or coast range, and the *Cordillera blanca*, farther inland, a towering snow-clad chain, the summits of which attain an elevation of as many as 22,000 feet. The great abruptness of the former towards the east is a feature not met with in all the sections of the Peruvian coast range. Dr. Debach's landscape pictures are pleasing to read, although (as German literature of a modern date in general) they are still far from the well-tempered poetry, coupled with accurate description, peculiar to the style of Humboldt and Gustav Radde. Ethnography, of course, enters into the frame, and it is only to be regretted that the author knows the Indian so little, and looks at his past through the eye-glasses of ordinary school routine. It is a very commendable effort, however—the more so as it places before us pictures of a region little known to the general public.

The lecture by Dr. A. Hahl on the geography of the German colonial area of New Guinea concerns us more directly, as treating of clusters of islands in the vicinity of our Philippines. A cursory glance at these groups, like the Carolines, Marianas, and others, it still is well worthy of careful reading. The ethnographic picture is somewhat confused, and the linguistic part of it attempts subdivisions, with technical terms perhaps too technical for the general public.

Very valuable are the reviews of a number of other lectures given at the Society's meetings in the four years referred to above. They enable the reader to form a very clear idea of their contents, testifying to the scrupulous care with which every review has been prepared.

A. F. B.

The Maintenance of Health in the Tropics. By W. J. Simpson,

M.D. viii and 118 pp. and 14 Illustrations. John Bale, Sons & Danielsson, Ltd., London, 1905. (Price, 2s. 6d.)

Dr. Simpson wrote this Handbook at the request of the London School of Tropical Medicine, and it was published under their auspices. It deals with tropical hygiene in a simple and popular manner, treats of the characteristic diseases of the tropics, and gives special prominence to prevention and to protection against deleterious influences. The longest chapter is given to malarial fever and protection against the bites of mosquitoes. An important reduction in the rate of mortality among natives of the temperate zone living in the tropics has been observed for some years past. Medical men say this is due to the better knowledge acquired in the past two decades as to the hygiene to be observed in the equatorial regions. This book, written in the light of long experience, will be useful to those residing in or visiting the tropics.